The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,846.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 26 0
——— including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE POINT DE GALLE as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
14th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain J. S. Comrie, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
12th January 1871.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 32	£ 14

Without food.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ETHIOPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 19th Decemer 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly Engish built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
„ Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
„ Alexandria	39	25		9-10
„ Messina	43	32		12
„ Naples	47	33		13
„ Leghorn	50	34		14
„ Genoa	50	34		14
„ Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wine. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

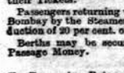
Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 19th December 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer IRIS, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th January. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£ 20	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL-STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is mostly performed in sight of land, consisting of a succession of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 41 to 5 days, and the Steamers are expressly built for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. A tourist for the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.
First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 27th December 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousen, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 40 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ...Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME ...Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE.....Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH..Rs. 206	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 26th instant.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steam-Ship COLLINGWOOD, 732 nett registered tons, 120 nominal horse power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for 30 first-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For further particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To sail about 20th instant.)

THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. COLLINGWOOD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship GITY OF AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 10th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. City of Oxford are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ditto ditto T Cloth
3 ditto Army Cloth.
2 ditto Imperial Twist.

On account of Purshotom Hemraz—
B 4940-49, 4950-59, 4960-69—15 Cases White Mulls Nos. 600, 800.

MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano and Calf, &c., at Wilderness, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, comprising rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing four hotwater carry Dishes, Cruet and Picklestands, Ice Pitcher, a handsome Spirit Barrel on waggon, Table Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture such as a round Dining Table for eight persons, set of Camp ditto in two pieces, Side Boards, Whatnots, Teapoys, Dumb Waiter, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing Room chairs, Conversation Sofas, English Gilt Chiffoniers, Mahogany Teapoys, a first-class Mahogany Square Piano, by C. H. "Schroder," Bronze and Bamzing Arpand Lamps, camp Cots, reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Cane Stands, a handsome English Oakwood Chest of Drawers and Presses on Sides to form a Side Board, Dispense articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome Tonga Carriage.
Sets of best English Plated Mounted single and double Harness, &c.
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., at Wilderness, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., the property of Surgeon Major T. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Lemuelson Hin Tumujee Rao Shag the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Mottee Sheriff the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Syed Abdool Rahmon Street and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed under No. 30, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,453-53, and bounded on the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahmon Street, on the east by the Sweeper's Passage, on the north by the house of Memon Mahomed Hussen, and on the south by the house of Hajee Hassom Josuph.

Bombay, 16th January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES, with Ounce and Tola Weights, warranted correct; a fresh supply to hand.

No. 1	weighing 2 ounces and 4 tolas		Rs.	9 0
No. 2	ditto	8 „ 16 „	„	12 8
No. 3	ditto	16 „ 32 „	„	20 0
No 4	ditto	32 „ 100 „	„	35 0

MORDAN'S WELLINGTON PENCIL-CASES.—A neat pocket requisite, Ivory, Ebony, or Porcupine quill, mounted with silver. Price Rs. 3 each.

MORDAN'S STERLING SILVER TELESCOPE PEN and PENCIL HOLDER, strong, durable, and handsome. Rs. 10.

MORDAN'S SUPERIOR PENHOLDERS, Ivory, Ebony, and Porcupine quill, mounted with silver. Rs. 3 to 4.

MORDAN'S SAFETY HOLDER, with sliding cap, made especially for Gold Pens, Ivory and Ebony, mounted with silver Rs. 4.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—The undersigned invite attention to a new and very elegant selection of the above just to hand.

PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS.—This little Press stands in the small space of 11 by 8 inches; it is capable of printing a page 7 by 6 inches, and works so easily that it may be used upon a parlour table: a type-sheet accompanies it containing about 2,500 types neatly arranged in three drawers, with appropriate divisions; a fourth drawer contains the furniture, inking tablets, &c., consisting of two galley chases of sizes, reglet, side and foot sticks, quoins, &c., composing stick, bodkin, forceps, mallet, shooting stick, planer, brush, and a small supply of printing paper. Complete ... ...Rs. 115

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT
FOR THE
NATIVE INHABITANTS.

At the urgent request of numerous Hindoo and Parsee Gentlemen,

PROFESSOR HUME

Has agreed to appear and explain the principles of MESMERISM, and will give some wonderful proofs of the mysterious power he possesses, and which will be exhibited in the persons of the spectators present on this occasion.

During an interval in Mr. Hume's entertainment,

MR. A. F. SPILLER,
CHAMPION SKATER OF THE WORLD,
Has kindly consented to appear.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

THE PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, Jan. 16TH,
THE DRAMA OF
ROOSTUM AND BURJOR;
ATHLETIC AND ACROBATIC EXERCISES;
AND COMIC DISSOLVING VIEWS.

FOR NATIVE FAMILIES.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at the "Chabook Press."

DADABHOY SORABJI FRAMJI PATEL.

FOR SALE.—One new 8-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler, Fittings, and Tools. A quantity of BLEACHED CANVAS, assorted numbers.

Messrs. MUNROE & Co.'s "COOPER."
Quarts ... ... at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints ... ... „ 3 do.

Messrs. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 p. doz.
Vieux do. ... „ 18 do.
Cognac ... „ 16 do.
Also,
Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases ... „ 10 do.

Messrs. ROBB, MOORE, & Co.'s CLARET.
In 1 dozen cases ... at Rs. 11 per doz.

Messrs. GIBB & BRUCE'S SHERRY.
Amontillado, in 1 dozen cases ... at Rs. 22 per doz.
Black Seal ... „ 12 do.
RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The usual QUARTERLY SALE of the WASTE PAPER of the Secretariat will be HELD on the Premises on the 25th instant at 3 P.M.

H. E. JACOMB, Under-Secretary to Government.

11th January 1871.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 31st January 1871, at 5 o'clock P.M.

W. F. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 31st December 1870.

SIGNOR J. INZOLI,
PROFESSOR of PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
128, Malabar Hill.

Terms Rs. 4 per lesson—for 12 lessons, (it being at the Pupil's option to take one or more lessons per week).

Address also Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

CURATIVE MESMERISM.—PROFESSOR HUME may be consulted for a few days longer at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. H. does not record his Cures until they have been well tested.

Consultation and Treatment at his own Room, Rs. 16. Visiting Fee Rs. 32.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at the Hon'ble G. M. STEWART'S BUNGALOW, Altamount, Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.

Bombay, 9th January 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Government Saw Mills and Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1871, for the SUPPLY of CONTRACTS SPECIFIED in the SCHEDULES, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the Principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound: unless his samples are equal to the Government sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd Novembr 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted for the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of January, inst, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 4th January, instant:—

1st. That Clause 100 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company, and the following be substituted in place thereof:—"Subject to the control and under the directions of the Board of Directors, the business of the Company shall be conducted, managed, and kept by a Secretary or Agent or Agents, and that the remuneration of such Secretary, Agent or Agents, shall not exceed Rupees Five Hundred per Mensem without the previous sanction of a General Meeting having been first had and obtained."

2nd. That Clauses 101, 102, and 103 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company.

3rd. That Clause 104 be altered by adding thereto the word "and" between the words "Director Auditor," and by expunging therefrom the words "Solicitors and Secretaries and Treasurers."

It will be proposed by the Directors:—"That Mr. Dickson, the Company's Manager, be remunerated for his Services from 1st February 1867 to 31st August 1869, during which time he received no Salary from the Company."

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 19TH and 20TH INSTANT.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th January 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.
Agents—Teacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... „	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... „	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks		12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto		21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan		20½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...		21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped		23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do. ...	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	French Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	8	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.
All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux,"	1	0
"Oxford," "Regent," "Sizer," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders	6	
White Irish Cambric	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders...	10½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring... ...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1½

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.
A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	8	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs	each ...	8	
Fine gold Front Studs	per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	... ...	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	... ...	15	to 35

Land's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	each ...	2½	
Front Studs	per set ...	5	
Solitaires	per pair...	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... ...per doz. ...	10,	12 to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels...	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels...	25	
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes		

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	26
30 Inches Flat Tops...	29
33 Inches Flat Tops...	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

	Rs.
27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS,
Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... ... Rs. 45	36 Inches	50
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c.		
... varying in price from	... ...	3 to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags	... ...	5½ to 64

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets	per pair...	25
Rug Straps	...1½	2 to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats ...		16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality		12	0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—			
Eglington	...	14	0
Falkland ... ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active, but not much business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	2 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
20,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	607½
10,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	163½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & Chins	240
40,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,000	250	175	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1505
8,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	365
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£14	196.5.3	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Edwards, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hogg, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Browell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Chalmers, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hogg, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to England.

JANUARY 15.

Edwards, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on leave, to Broach

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
COMMANDING P. D. A.

Poona, 11th January, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

83rd Regiment.—Captain A. H. James, for 33 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Matheran on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

83rd Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon T. G. Adyburrow, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Major Hogg, Assistant Quartermaster General P. D. A., having proceeded to Bombay, in anticipation of leave to proceed to England, for six months, on private affairs, Captain Hall, Brigade Major, will officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, P. D. A., from this date, until further orders, in addition to his own duties subject to confirmation.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 4th January 1871.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF SOLDIERS.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that, from and after the date of receipt of this order, soldiers who wish to renew their engagement in the British cavalry and infantry, shall not be permitted to re-engage into the following corps, unless they are actually serving in one of those corps and re-engage in their own regiment :—

20th Hussars.		38th Foot.	
21st	,,	3rd Battalion 60th Foot.	
2nd Battalion 10th Foot.		79th Foot.	
1st	,, 19th	,, 96th	,,
2nd	,, 21st	,, 104th	,,
2nd	,, 24th	,, 103th	,,
2nd	,, 25th	,, 106th	,,

2. Special cases may be referred for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Attention is directed to G. O. No. 49 of 1868, requiring that the transfer of soldiers on re-engagement must receive the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Commander-in-Chief in Madras or Bombay.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 10.)

Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, leave for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe.

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, extension of two months' privilege leave.

Mr. P. L. Roberts, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. G. W. Lewis, Supervisor of the first grade, six months' sick leave, in extension of that granted in the "Gazette" of the 6th September 1870.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Reverand T. A. C. Pratt, M.A., Chaplain of Wellington, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Henry Edward Stokes to officiate as Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Pennington on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Donald Maclean to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

Mr. William Alexander Willock to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

Mr. Willian Wilson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot during the absence of Mr. St. Clair on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot during the absence of Mr. Roberts on leave, or until further orders. To take effect from the date of Mr. Roberts availing himself of his furlough.

Mr. Charles Jeffery Knox to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot during the absence of Mr. Wilkinson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Wallace to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore during the employment of Mr. Hugheson on other duty, or until furthers orders.

Mr. Charles Keogh to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.

Mr. Henry Richard Farmer, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. Gordon Thomson Mackenzie to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. J. W. Cherry, 3rd class Assistant Conservator of Forest, to be 2nd class Assistant Conservator of Forests, and to remain at Mergui.

Mr. Henry Willis, Waterworks Engineer, undergoes an Under-Secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary during the employment of Mr. Stokes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Lee, Head Master of the Madras College, to act as Member, and President of the Central Committee for the examination of Assistants, during the absence of Mr. Robinson, C.S.

Surgeon-Major A. H. and M. D., Civil Surgeon of Madras, Superintending Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, to be Consulting Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, with effect from December 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Free Neth-Rookerjee to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Madras, with retained position and pay, during the absence of Mr. Bowman's appointment as Civil Surgeon of Trichinopoly, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Savage, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, to be a Justice of the Peace while and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. William Wedderburn Aberthnot as Acting Consul for Norway and Sweden in the Madras Presidency.

Captain O. J. Smith, R. E., Executive Engineer of the second grade and Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, to be Executive Engineer of the first grade and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., R.E.

The following transfer is ordered :—

Mr. G. T. Walch, Executive Engineer of the 3rd grade, from the Nellore to the Godavery District—to join at the public expense.

Mr Charles William Reade, Madras Covenanted Civil Service, attained the rank of first class on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Henry Bowers, Inspector of Schools, 1st Educational Division, has passed the prescribed test in the Telugu language.

The services of Captain J. T. Sherman, doing duty with the Nair Brigade, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary George Macqueen to be Senior Apothecary from the 8th September 1870, vice Wrightson (in civil employ) seconded.

Apothecary John Gunningham to be Senior Apothecary from the 16th December 1870, vice Doutre pensioned.

The following promotion is made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 31st December 1870 :—

Captain H. L. O. Reilly, of the Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut.-Colonel K. Beaton, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, or until further orders.

Medical Department.—Surgeon John Thomas Williams having completed 20 years' service is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major, with effect from the 20th December 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service.

Major Collins Macdonald, 11th January 1871.

Majors George Archimedes Search, Francis John Wilson, and William Boardman, 12th January 1871—

To be Major from the date specified against his name, having completed 20 years' service—

Captain Thomas Wakefield, 11th January 1871.

To be Captains from the date specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service—

Lieutenants Elliott Armstrong Bruce, and William John Pickance, 6th January 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major-General Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., and A.D.C., Secretary to Government, Military Department, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. M. Lane, of the Staff Corps, Telugu Translator to Government, Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani, on furlough for one year 8 months and 10 days, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant W. H. Cooker, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Colonel H. Man, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and to Europe on furlough for two years, and to embark either for Calcutta or Penang.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. H. Coote, of the Staff Corps, is permitted to embark for Europe on furlough from Bombay, Penang or Rangoon.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—

Lieutenant C. A. Cresswell of the Staff Corps, for employment in British Burmah.

Lieutenant G. H. M. Kennington, of the Royal Engineers, for employment as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, in Mysore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. p. ton.
	Cocoa	£3 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d ,,
	Myrabolms & Colr Info	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 12s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
,,	,, Opium	Rs. 26 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Forthshire	Cleaver	Cardiff, 8-pt. 2.
	Eagle	Nicola	Colombo, D. c. 5.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s).	Raffin	Goa, Jan. 12.
	Martaban (s)	Heasman	Bussorah, Dec. 29.
	Malta (s)	Baker	Suez, Jan. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	City of Oxford (s)	Harcio	Calcutta.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Ostch Mondvee.
	Ocean Belle	Jarvis	Akyab.
	Green Jacket	Krough	Rangoon.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Cassie (s)	Bond	Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Saladin, Ranken, to London.
Ship Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson, to Colombo.
Ship Canning, Emmett, to Colombo.
Ship Futtay Shaw Allum, Nacoda, to Aden and Jeddah.

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
11 Chacabuco .....Ritchie .....Liverpool, Sept. 7.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Collingwood (s), 1 cask gall and earthenware, Gaddum & Co. ; 2 cases cutlery, Aboo Hajee.
Duke of Edinburgh, 10 cases biscuits, Heptoola Mahomed Ally.

FROM LONDON.

H. A. Brightman, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Hawarden Castle, 49 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Pandora, 7 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Atlantic, 12 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.
British Nation, 21 cases sherry and 10 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Duke of Edinburgh, 500 cases brandy, Merwanjee & Co.
Collingwood (s), 127 cases biscuits, candles, &c., Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons ; 53 cases brandy, David Sassoon & Co.
City of Amoy, 15 cases sulphuric acid, Jamsetjee Dadabhoy.
Paraguay (s), 5 cases provisions, &c., A. M. Gomes & Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 26 cases claret, Colley Madeley & Co.
Iris (s), 45 cases beads, Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM SUEZ.

Collingwood (s), 1 case haberdashery, Jaffer Noor Mahomed ; 22 cases oilmanstores and candles, Hajee Sazen Dassul.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 200 bags bones, Edward Bates & Co. ; 84 bales cotton, Mudongopall Mukonroy ; 27 bales cotton, Tricamjee Jewandass ; 118 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co. 32 bales cotton, Royece Ameehund ; 55 bales cotton, Mooljee Veljjee & Co ; 25 bales cotton, Chuterbhoy Chapsee.
Blythwood (s), 30 bales cuscus roots, Jacoob Allarachia ; 24 bales cotton, Edjee Visram ; 67 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosan ; 52 bales wool, Dayal Buttonsey ; 130 bales cotton. W. Nicol & Co. ; 25 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Wajjee ; 145 bales cotton, Jewraz Balloo ; 75 bales cotton, Canjee Ladjee ; 11 bales wool, Edjee Visram.
Tagus (s), 63 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha ; 50 bales cotton, Soondurdass Mooljee ; 30 bales cotton, Dossa Lalljee ; 252 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha ; 60 bales wool, Jetha Vurria.
Milbanke (s), 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.
Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, Soondersdass Mooljee ; 43 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 16 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 6 bales hides and skins, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Iris (s), 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 13 packages indigo, Hajee Ally Bebaney.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 100 bales cotton, Mahomed Ally Ebramjee ; 20 bales cotton, Askiran Khengar ; 100 bales cotton, Sewram Khooshchund ; 49 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co. ; 90 bales cotton, Chimneram Heeralall ; 321 pieces E. teeth, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 19 chests Malwa opium, Goolraj Sunghance ; 17 chests Malwa opium, Heeralall Ramgopal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MAPP—January 15th, at the House of Correction, Byculla, the wife of Mr. Charles Mapp, Deputy Superintendent, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

FLEMING—January 10th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Nathaniel Fleming, of a daughter.
PYE—January 11th, at 5, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Mrs. Kellow C. Pye, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BONNAUD—COLES—January 7th, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. Richards, Captain Charles Walter Bonnaud, Esq., to Mary Jane, third daughter of A. L. Coles, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—January 8th, at Coimbatore, the wife of D. Scott, Deputy Collector, of a son.
ARBUTHNOT—January 10th, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of H. G. Arbuthnot, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—CHAGHILL—January 7th, at St. Mary's, Fort St. George, by the Rev. Richards, Captain John Martin, 45th Regiment, to Sherwood Pomeroy, to Emma Lydia, daughter of E. Crichandl, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

TYLER—January 8th, at Moradabad, the wife of Conductor R. H. Tyler, Army Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
GIBBON—January 9th, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev. J. Gibbon, of a daughter.
EVANS—January 9th, at Jhansi, the wife of Major Ryall, Commanding 2nd Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
DAVIS—January 8th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. G. C. Davis, Punjaub and Delhi Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARBERY—ROBINSON—January 11th, at Allahabad, Richard Carbery, third son of Mr. R. J. Carbery, to Josephine, eldest daughter of Mr. James Robinson.
KEELAN—LYON—January 12th, at St. Mary's Church, Benares, by the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, Eugene John Keelan, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, Oudh, to Caroline Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Lyon, Esq.

HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will hold a LEVEE on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at half-past four o'clock P.M., at his Residence, Camp, Esplanade. Undress.

By Order,
W. H. KIRBY, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1871.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871.

Our anticipation that General Chanzy would be defeated at Le Mans has proved to be correct. It was not, apparently, through any default of his any more than it was through any default of the hardly used General d'Aurelle, that the French commander was worsted. Each has found, what many commanders have found before, that raw levies will not, or rather cannot, fight like trained troops. The panic in the 15th Corps showed d'Aurelle that the best thing he could do with his army was to get it, as quickly as possible, out of the enemy's reach. The same fate has befallen General Chanzy at Le Mans. Yet part of his army seems to have fought pretty well against the Duke of Mecklenburg on the Loire after the disaster at Orleans. It was probably flank movements which upset the Mobiles, for the sensitiveness, even of trained French soldiers, and indeed most soldiers, to a flank attack or threat of an attack is proverbial. Since General Chanzy admits his defeat and the inferiority of his troops, we suppose the English journals will admit it also, and not persist in describing defeats as victories, and compulsory retrograde movements as strategic marches adopted by choice. In taking up the line of the Loir General Chanzy did the best thing he could do, but the weapon he wielded did not second his skill. The capture of 10,000 prisoners shows that ten thousand men laid down their arms rather than fight ; for in an open country some part of 10,000 men, determined to resist, could easily get away when overfought. The truth is manifest that the patriotic bands are not in a fit state to wage war, and the popular notion that you can make an army in three months has been killed for another generation. The result of the last series of marches and fights is that Paris is further than ever from the chance of being relieved. General Chanzy is shoved back into Brittany, probably on Laval, and *now*, if they think it expedient, the Germans can threaten Cherbourg ; they have not had the least chance of doing so before. General Faidherbe is thrust in upon the Lille country, and will be kept there. The only doubtful operations are those in the East, for no specific information respecting General Bourbaki's movements between the Doubs and the Ognon has come to hand. The French claim the victory at Villersexel, but the vital question is, did they take that point of passage ? If not General von Werder still overhangs the line of march of the Doubs. If they took it, as the ground on the left bank is higher than that of the right bank of the Ognon at that point, they would in a measure protect a flank march on Montbeliard, and if they could also guard the passages opposite Rougemont and Montbozon, von Werder would have to march by Lure and Champagny if he wished to succour the troops besieging Belfort. We still think that Bourbaki would have done better had he taken advantage of the commanding plateau of Langres, where so many roads converge, to organize there an attack on the German line of communications. He may have done so, although the telegraph is silent on the subject. Langres is, by far, the most important military post in those regions.

If any one ever believed in the possibility of an invasion of British India from the side of Eastern Turkestan, his credulity will take flight after reading Mr. Forsyth's interesting report. Whatever may be thought of the practicability of a march from Leh to the Punjab, the most enthusiastic will see that a march from Yarkund to Leh does not come within the range of human possibilities. Not that the path over "the top of the world" is not easy, save where rapid streams cross the track. On the contrary, nature seems, in those lofty regions, to be spread out in comparatively gentle slopes, with here and there a pass requiring unusual care and inflicting on the travellers unusual fatigue. Most of the real obstacles are negative —want of forage, of fuel, of food, often of water ; but the immense plain of soda—miles on miles of Glauber's salt—is a positive obstacle, since, when a high wind blows, the atmosphere becomes a suffocating dust, fatal to animal life. Mr. Forsyth records that Tanktsè is the last village deserving the name between Ladakh and Yarkund. "For one or two marches we saw stones put together to form walls of roofless huts, and then for the next three weeks all was desert waste." The detailed description amply bears out this compendious phrase. For "eight" miles of the new road to Yarkund by the Chang Chenmo valley, there were valleys covered with grass and abundance of wild lavender and tamarisk for fuel ; beyond that for miles the valley is perfectly bare and gravelly. "The eye wanders in vain search for some distinguishing peaks, and longs to find relief in some soft vegetation or forest tract. Except a few tamarisk bushes on the banks of the river, no sign of vegetable life is visible, and a sense of weariness comes over the whole frame from the dull monotony of these desert hills." From the Chang Chenmo the party, guided by Dr. Cayley, ascended the Chin pass, and although the top is 19,000 feet above the level of the sea, the ascent is "so gradual as to be scarcely noticed." Here they were higher than the Pamir Steppe, heretofore the Bam-i-dunya, or roof of the world, but only 15,000 feet above the sea level. The platean was "destitute of anything deserving the name of vegetation," whereas the wandering shepherds in the summer weather drive their flocks to feed over the Pamir. At the halting place of Nischu—how do places get named in these desolate tracts ?—not a blade of grass was to be had for the animals, and only roots of the Boortse plant for fuel. Here they should have received their supplies of grain, but the Cashmere official kept the loads, and the party was left on the top of the world with only five loads of grain ! Nevertheless, the courageous leader determined to push on ; they marched through grand scenery, so far as shape and altitude and size went, but, "wherever the eye roamed, nought but desolation met the view—a dreary desert filled with gloom." The camping ground yielded nothing but Boortse roots for fuel and muddy water. In the Lok Zang valley, again, only coarse grass, scanty but most welcome, on the Thaldat plain they encamped near ice-beds, where the heat by day was intense, where at night the thermometer fell to 7°, and where, close by the ice-beds, quantities of a kind of topaz glittered like diamonds in the sun. It was in the march from Thaldat that they crossed the soda plain, and saw the fragments of some former kafila which had been caught and overwhelmed in storm. One more march brought them to the Karakash river, the course of which they followed. Although the privations were less in this part of the journey, they were severe enough ; for the river was hard to cross, and the track repeatedly crossed it, and grass was only found at widely separated intervals. At Rauduila they came into a comparatively comfortable country, but they had to mount the Grim pass, impracticable for laden horses and camels, and where Yaks alone can safely carry travellers and goods. We need not pursue the route any further. It is plainly passable only by small parties, whose motives for the journey are strong enough to sustain them through all its manifold hardships and perils. Napoleon was wont to say that where one man could pass an army could pass ; but his dictum does not apply to the savage and foodless track across the Himalayas. The love of gain, the spirit of adventure, the sense of duty must be strong, indeed, that urges men to undertake the journey, and upholds them throughout its harsh and depressing trials. One striking incident in the expedition is especially gratifying. Mr. Forsyth, on quitting Cashmere, directed one Ibrahim Khan to march by the Ghilgit and the Pamir Steppe, and to join the envoy in Yarkund. On the morning after his arrival Mr. Forsyth learned that Ibrahim Khan was already in Yarkund ! He was in confinement, but was speedily released.

It is the fashion to say that Mr. Forsyth had no political mission ; but they must have strong faith in words who believe it. Strictly speaking, the phrase is correct ; but how is it possible for the Government of India to send an envoy to the capital of a remote province, ruled by a politic sovereign who had sent an envoy to Calcutta, without political effects ? The presence of Mr. Forsyth in Yarkund was far more a political than it was a commercial fact ; and no one is more likely to understand by it that we wish well to the independence of Eastern Turkestan than Yakoob Beg, the Atalik Ghazi, except it be the Russians. Probably the route is one that may be made subservient to the purposes of a limited trade, but it is not likely that large caravans, any more than large armies, will ever traverse the lofty wilderness that separates the dominions of Yakoob Beg from those of Queen Victoria. The rude wants of the Yarkuddees are well supplied, apparently, and it remains to be seen how far a desire for the satisfaction of wants in excess of these will tempt the trader to dare the perils of this grand but fearful highway. The traffic between the two countries has largely increased in a short time ; there is promise of more ; and we can at least do no harm by improving that portion of the route which is under our control or influence. If the Kangra tea-planters are benefited we shall all rejoice ; for the Kangra tea is excellent, and worthy a wider market in India than it obtains. On the whole, Mr. Forsyth's expedition may be considered successful, and all the party deserve great credit for their pluck and perseverance.

We are glad to learn that Major-General Gordon has not abandoned his determination to bring his case before Parliament, and that there is good reason to believe he will be successful in obtaining an inquiry. It is still a subject of remark that the details of the whole transaction have been carefully hidden away from the public and the army ; and this reticence fully justifies an appeal to Parliament. The papers ought to have been published months ago, so that those deeply interested not only in the maintenance of discipline, but in the honest and prudent administration of the army, might have learned, officially, what rendered the serious step of dismissing a General of Division necessary. At present, no grounds, much less adequate grounds, have been officially alleged, and Parliament may fitly inquire why the details of the transaction and the grounds of the dismissal have been burked. Perhaps Colonel Gell and Colonel Kirby, whose characters, as army administrators, are at stake, will back up the appeal of the Major-General by a petition. If there were such a thing as a War Office in India, we should expect to see any day an inquiry into the present method of managing the Bombay Army.

THE harvest prospects of Orissa no longer occasion anxiety.

THE "Examiner" contradicts the report that Mr. Coryton has been, or is to be, dismissed from the Recordership of Moulmein.

LORD AND LADY MAYO gave a grand ball at Calcutta on Wednesday evening, and a large garden-party on Thursday afternoon.

A COMMITTEE of officers have opened a subscription list for the purpose of erecting a tablet at Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, in memory of the late Colonel C. H. Drury.

A CORRESPONDENCE is believed to be now going on between the Military and the Financial Departments of the Government of India regarding the reduction of the European forces in India.

THE "Poona Observer" learns that cholera prevails to some extent amongst the families of the 14th N. I. just arrived at Vellore, and that energetic measures are being taken to arrest its progress.

CAPTAIN E. W. WEST, Assistant Political Agent of Kolapoor, who accompanied the late Raja of Kolapoor on his tour in Europe, has arrived in Poona, and was to leave for Kolapoor on Saturday.

A CORRESPONDENCE, it is said, has been lately passing between the Government of India and that of Bombay, relative to a claim advanced on behalf of the Portuguese Government to import and export all goods at Surat at the uniform rate of duty of 2 per cent.

COLONEL A. C. SILVER has declined to accept the Commandantship of the Infantry Volunteer Guards at Madras. His holding of that post, it is said, would not be compatible with the position he expects to occupy as Military Secretary to Government.

THE "Poona Observer" understands that Major Hogg, Assistant Quarter Master General, proceeds to England on six months' leave of absence on private affairs, and hears that Captain T. E. A. Hall, Brigade Major, will officiate during Major Hogg's absence in addition to his own duties.

THERE has been a report of a very fatal disease having broken out among the horses of the C A Battery at Meerut. The "Pioneer" contradicts the statement on authority. There has been no mortality among the horses of that battery, and the number of animals on the sick list is below the average.

THE Bengal Photographic Society, we see, has been awarding medals and distributing prize photographs. The gold medals were in order of value adjudged to Captain Lyons for a single photograph, Captain Taylor for a set of six pictures, and to Messrs. Robinson and Cherril for a series of landscapes.

THE military correspondent of the "Pioneer" intimates as an absolute and final decision of the authorities at home, that muzzle-loading 9-pounders are to be at once supplied to the horse artillery, and the present breech-loaders withdrawn. The re-armament of field batteries with 16-pounder muzzle-loading guns will soon follow.

THE Government of India, says the "Indian Daily News," has approved of the foreign policy of the Bengal Government, and has confirmed the sanction, accorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, to the continuance of the plan of receiving residentiary delegates from the different Naga clans to represent their respective committees at Samoogooding.

LORD MAYOR of MAGDALA left Darjeeling on Sunday, the 8th instant. It is understood that a wing of a regiment and a battery of artillery will be shortly sent there, and that Kurseong is to be got ready for troops. The experiment of quartering as many troops as possible in the hills during the hot weather and rains is likely to have a fair trial these this year.

AN order of the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated the 31st Dec., republishes the G. O. of the Government of India in reference to the departure of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers. Lord Napier of Magdala at the same time "conveys his sincere wishes for the welfare of the regiment. He will ever remember with satisfaction that he has been associated with it in the field, and is confident that its career in Europe will be as honourable and successful as it has been in India."

THE Commissioner in Sind, from latest accounts in the "Sindian," appears to have reached Sukkur. Thence he was to proceed to Larkhana, the Meerpoor districts, and then to Jacobabad. After his return to Kurrachee he will visit Shikarpoor. Sir William Merewether, in order to place himself in a position to furnish all particulars in detail for the guidance of Sir Henry Durand, visited (says our contemporary) places in Sind lately which were never trodden by the foot of a European.

MAHARAJAH JEY SINGH PAL was formally installed as Chief of Keraolee by the Agent Governor General, Colonel Brooke, on the 6th instant. "This fortunate youth, latterly a very small Thakoor in the Keraolee state, succeeded to the guddee by the death of the late chief Muddun Pal and by the sudden decease a few weeks afterwards of the next heir, Luchman Pal ; being an example of a sudden rise from comparative poverty and obscurity to riches and station more frequently found in novels than in real life."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal comments sharply on the neglect of Commissioners, Judges and Magistrates to inspect jails in their divisions or districts. "The manner in which his orders of the 4th February 1869 have been generally disregarded compels him to remind all officers concerned that if they will not voluntarily show more respect to the orders of Government, the Government will be driven to enforce obedience by such an exercise of authority as will make it plain that disobedience entails disagreeable consequences."

THE "Civil Service Gazette," in an article written (of course disinterestedly) in favour of the Nawab Nazim's impudent pretensions thus graciously characterizes one of our grandest proconsuls —"Lord Dalhousie, the plunderer and degrader of all native princes, around and about whose policy hovers the lurid shadow of the rebellion of 1857, and *whose name should be cut deep on the memorial foundation-stone of the Church covering the horrors of the well at Cawnpore*," &c. The "Pioneer" considers the man who wrote thus entitled to a conspicuous place among the "cut-throats of the press."

THE working committee of the Durand Memorial Fund have suggested, in circulating the subscription lists at Calcutta, that the most appropriate memorial might perhaps be an endowment to the Lawrence Asylum in each of the three presidencies, and the foundation of scholarships in connection with universities or colleges. By this means the name of Sir Henry Durand would be perpetually associated with the welfare of the British soldier, and of the natives of India. But they will make no allotment of the funds, until the wishes of the subscribers have been generally ascertained.

THE Board of Revenue, Bengal, having "observed" that Commissioners are "apt to recommend officers for favourable notice on in insufficient grounds," have directed those gentlemen to do as follows : They are to keep a list of their officers and grade them into four classes, headed *bad*, *average*, *good* and *very good* "In this last class," we read, "only officers of exceptionally good qualifications should be entered, and remarks should be made only as regards those entered in the first and the last classes." What good, asks the "Pioneer," does the Board of Revenue suppose such an invidious order will do ; or supposing their direction faithfully carried out, do they engage to regulate their recommendations for promotion accordingly ?

"THE formation of the colony of military pensioners at Chaliagaum, in the Bombay presidency, having proved a failure, the Government of India" (we quote the "Indian Daily News") "has directed that all expenditure on account of it should be stopped, and the Bombay Government has been requested to report how the measure might be carried out. Since the formation of the above colony in 1861, it has cost Government Rs. 18,000, as salary of the superintendent, and since 1866 the superintendent, though drawing pay at the rate of Rs. 10 a day, has also been employed as a railway magistrate at Khandeish. In addition to the above expenditure, the sum of Rs. 1,860 of irrecoverable advances has been written off. The Government of Bombay has also been requested to re-consider generally the question of expenditure for railway magistracies."

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY, C.S.I., of Bombay, has sent the following letter to the "Madras Mail" :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL."

SIR,—I observe in this morning's newspapers an extract from your paper, containing observations on the conduct of the senior magistrate of your city, who stopped your paper because you commented on the severity of a sentence of six months' imprisonment, passed by the said magistrate of police on a coolie for stealing two pieces of sticks ; but, Sir, you forget to add such severity will still more fall on the family of said coolie, because they will be left to starve for six months.

Will you supply (instead of the withdrawal by the police magistrate) one paper on my behalf for one year only, to one of the poor men's reading rooms of your place, for which I beg to enclose you Rs. 52 (fifty-two) bill drawn by New Bank of Bombay on Bank of Madras.

—I am, &c.,

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

Bombay, 5th January 1871.

The "Mail" thanks Mr. Cowasjee for this "public-spirited testimony to the justice of the views we have expressed regarding a failure of justice at the Town Police Court," and purposes supplying a copy of the "Mail" in his name, for the use of the inmates of the General Hospital, during the current year.

AT a court martial at Morar (Col. Holroyd, president,) on the 10th December, Private George McClain, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, was charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his clenched fist Captain Wilby Albony Liot, Royal Artillery, his superior officer, who was in the execution of his office ; and secondly, with having been drunk on the same occasion. He was found guilty and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for ten years. There was a recommendation to mercy, and the Commander-in-Chief remarks in approving the proceedings—"I regret that I cannot comply with the court's recommendation to mercy in a case of insubordination with violence to a superior officer." The official intimation of another case of insubordination has just reached us. A court martial at Lucknow (Lt.-

that a reduction of rates will lead to no loss, because the old theory of elasticity will come into play and increased correspondence will soon cover more than the difference of rates. But it is precisely on this point of recuperativeness that the authorities are sceptical, and they have a strong impression that the limit of lowering the rates has been about reached, as regards both our colonies and foreign countries. The various alterations of tariff and the more stringent enforcement of regulations which have excited notice within the last few weeks, have all been based on the one leading idea that the public has been allowed to get too much from the Post Office, and that the department is really sacrificing revenue for the good of a few classes not numerous, though they are influential, and quite able to pay a little more for the accommodation they get. For instance, an agitation has been got up against the Post Office notice issued some weeks back on the subject of our pattern and sample post. The Manchester Association of Drapers met at Westminster Palace Hotel to protest against the new order and to arrange for a deputation to Lord Hartington. Now the new order does really no more than restore the original arrangement, which was that *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise were alone to have the benefit of the special rate, namely, a halfpenny for every two ounces or fraction of that weight. The order adds by way of explanation that "goods sent for sale or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which may not actually be patterns or samples, are not admissible." The Manchester and other retail traders denounce this regulation as something intolerable, whereas it simply defines the well understood limits of the original privilege. If seedsmen or jewellers send packages through the Post Office they must pay the legal rates; their alternative course is to choose a parcels conveyance company. It was never intended that the department should carry parcels at rates so much cheaper than the ordinary companies as to drive the latter out of the field. The Manchester people however went even further than claiming the removal of the restriction; they want the Post Office to take parcels of all kinds and sizes; with a particular branch of the service set apart for the purpose, and light vans to deliver the parcels. No doubt the time may come when the Post Office will convey all the parcels of the community, just as it now does their letters, and it may acquire all the railways as it has acquired all the telegraphs. There are socialist philosophers among us who are striving hard after that aim, but the general public are certainly not prepared for it. On the contrary, the Post Office is considered, as a rule, to have already quite enough on its hands, and all those whose special interests are not affected rather applaud the efforts to raise its revenue by a stern restriction of privileges within their intended limits.

Business this week is quiet, the approach of Christmas tending to contract all but absolutely necessary operations. The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow and to-day; so will many of the business houses, and the banks of course will be open. All, though, however, much business is not doing, the tendency of things is on the whole favourable, and there is nowhere the slightest appearance of depression. We have become familiarised with the idea of war on the Continent, and while France and Germany are bleeding to death we hug ourselves in our safe isolation. The Russian and Luxembourg questions have both ceased to be "scares;" we shall not permit ourselves to be provoked by the United States *apropos* of the Alabama and the Fisheries disputes—*cryo*, let us have a merry Christmas and drink success to next year's trade. I am not certain how long this optimist view will continue to be justified by events, and I should not be surprised if a rude "disillusioning" prove to be imminent; but for the moment all goes smoothly.

Several more cases in connection with the winding-up of the companies amalgamated with the Albert have been decided this week. Three were adjudicated by Vice-Chancellor Bacon, and in each instance the claimant was nonsuited. The claims were by policy-holders who had been turned over to the Albert, and who desired to make the company with which the original insurance had been effected—the Medical Invalid and General—responsible. The Vice-Chancellor pronounced the "novation" to have been complete and disallowed the claim to prove against the estate of the amalgamated company. Such cases are occurring frequently still, and although most of them are styled representative, and are expected to set at rest the doubts of many other claimants, no such effect seems to be produced. Each individual claimant seems to imagine his case different in essential particulars from all the others—as indeed is sometimes the case—and appeals to Chancery to settle the point.

The criminal prosecution against the directors of the Monarch Marine Insurance Company has failed, and Major Jocelyn with the other members of the board have been declared not guilty. The charge was instituted under the Fraudulent Directors Act, which prescribes punishment for directors who circulate false statements with intent to induce the public to take shares or give credit to a company. It was proved that the prospectus of this company and other documents contained false statements, but it was not proved that the particular directors inculpated were cognisant of the falsehood; and they were consequently acquitted. The jury, however, added to their verdict an expression of opinion that the defendants had been grossly negligent in their duty. The Lord Chief Justice—to whose court the case had been moved by writ of certiorari—made some pungent remarks in his summing-up on the conduct of men of position and influence who allowed themselves to be made use of as instruments "to throw dust in the eyes of the public." I believe he spoke of noblemen as well as gentlemen, the particular peer alluded to being Earl Paulett, who was chairman of the luckless concern. His Lordship was not included in the indictment, his part in the business having been so essentially that of a mere dummy that the prosecutors left him out. But Sir Alexander Cockburn's warning remarks will have some weight with a class to which the Earl belongs. Lord Paulett would not knowingly commit a dishonourable action; yet, with the best intentions in the world, desiring perhaps nothing more than an addition of a few hundreds a year to their incomes, with patronage to boot, he and his fellow-directors, officers in the army, some of them, encounter for such comparatively insignificant results the most serious risks. To be pulled up before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, then relegated to the Central Criminal Court, and transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench; to be gibbeted in police reports, tortured by long suspense, obliged to incur heavy cost, and finally to be used by the Lord Chief Justice of England to point the moral of what gentlemen ought *not* to do—surely there is nothing very enviable in such a fate. There is no reason to doubt that promoters will still be as anxious as ever to get hold of directors with handles to their names when a bubble has to be floated, but after the recent exhibition of the Monarch Company's board, it is to-be hoped, less success will attend their efforts.

A good many failures have been announced this week. The principal are Parke Pittar & Co., East India merchants, connected with the firm of Charles Nephew & Co., Calcutta. In a circular issued it is stated that the cause of the stoppage is the failure of the Calcutta house and the receipt of a telegram from the senior partner, Mr. Parke Pittar, who is now in that city. The liabilities are heavy, but the liquidation is expected to prove favourable. The next failure in importance is that of Higson, West & Co., of Manchester, connected with India and China—liabilities over £200,000, of which about £80,000 are unsecured, £30,000 falling on Manchester. That was followed by the stoppage of Mr. John Higson of Hamburg, some of whose liabilities will also come upon Manchester. Others are, Samuel Shaw, surviving representative of Peter Shaw & Co., cotton spinners, Moseley—liabilities £24,000; Bescalla Raad, commission agent, Ridgefield: Robert Jones, commission agent, Manchester; Godfrey J. Aman, cotton and produce broker, Liverpool; Thomas Pepper, carting agent, Leeds, with liabilities of about £32,000; and a few American houses.

The cotton market has been decidedly firm this week, and prices all round are dearer. As I have already remarked, there is a very good feeling afloat both at Liverpool and Manchester, and a smart revival is looked for when the new year has fairly opened. Accounts have come from the United States this week to the effect that the Agricultural Bureau have again enlarged their estimate of this year's crop of cotton, and now make it 3,800,000 bales; but, as pointed out in one of my recent letters, the information on which the department acts is not considered very reliable.

The quantity of British cotton manufactures exported last month to Bombay was as follows: Plain cottons, 31,684,359 yards; dyed and coloured cottons 2,872,685 yards; printed cottons, 1,707,948 yards; twist 878,420 lbs. The total for the eleven months was—plain cottons, 205,023,517 yards; dyed and coloured, 23,648,600 yards; printed, 16,321,345 yards; twist, 9,111,803 lbs. The falling off, as compared with the same period last year, is altogether about 12 per cent. To Calcutta, on the other hand, there is an increase of quite 40 per cent.

At the twenty-fifth series of hide sales for the year, which were finished yesterday, a fair quantity was brought forward; there was a good attendance of the home and export trades, and very full prices were realised. Of 106,830 offered, 93,915 were sold. East India ox and cow were in good request, North Westerns and Daccas bringing very full prices. Common Patnas and other low sorts were in improved demand, and in some instances brought higher rates.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.

YESTERDAY the weather was a puzzle. In the month of July it would have been a thing of course; in the month of January it was, so far as we can find, unprecedented. Rain began to fall about a couple of hours before sunrise, there was a heavy shower during the whole morning, and it continued, though slackening for a few hours, throughout the day, evening, and night. Walking in the streets and roads was next to impossible, owing to the mud and rain water. There was hardly any breeze and the rain was a quiet steady downpour. At the Colaba Observatory the fall till 8 P.M. was 1 inch 65 cents, which is far in excess of any fall at this season during the last four and twenty years. The nearest approach to it was a fall of 83 cents on the 7th December 1852. Indeed the whole quantity of rain gauged at Colaba in the months of December and January from the year 1847 to the year 1870 was only 2 in. 48 cts. At the European General Hospital the fall up to 5-30 P.M. was 1 in. 20 cts. On the 13th Dec. 1869 there was a fall of 12 cents, and there is no record of any previous fall at this season of the year. Up to midnight there must have been at least two inches, and the same steady shower was still going on. On Saturday night lightning was seen in the east, and the atmosphere was unusually close.

We are afraid considerable damage has been done by the rain to the cotton piled on the Green.

AMEER KHAN OUT OF PRISON—AND IN AGAIN.

"A TERMINATION has at length been put," says the "Englishman" of the 12th inst., "to the scandal attending the prolonged detention of Ameer Khan, without trial and without any formal charge being made against him. If our information is correct, however, this has not been done without giving rise to another scandal scarcely less discreditable to those concerned. On Tuesday afternoon, as we learn, this old man was suddenly informed by Mr. Dobson that orders had arrived for his release, and that he might therefore pack up his goods and depart. We may imagine the effect that such an announcement must have had upon a man who had been upwards of eighteen months in jail, and who had probably begun to despair of being released by any less powerful authority than death. Little thinking that he was but being made the victim of a deception so heartless, that we can only suppose it to have arisen from misunderstanding, Ameer Khan prepared to leave the Alipore Jail, to go to his home, as he imagined, a free man. Mr. Dobson congratulated him on his release, conducted him to the door of the jail, and dismissed him with, "Salaam, Khan Sahib." His newly-acquired freedom, however, was to end where it began. At the gate of the jail, an inspector was waiting, armed with a warrant from Patna, to arrest him on a charge of waging, and attempting to wage, or abetting, war against the Queen. Instead of going to his home, he was taken under the fresh warrant, as a prisoner, to the Howrah Railway Station, and thence forwarded by train to Patna, where he is to be tried on the 25th January."

The "Examiner" informs us that "excluding Ameer Khan and Hasl madad Khan there are fifty-eight 'Wahabee' prisoners in durance under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818. We understand that with a view of exciting action at home towards the release of these men, a barrister of the High Court has been engaged in drawing up a history of the proceedings against them, for circulation amongst members of Parliament, literary men of eminence and the press in England. Now, however, that the Government has considered itself in possession of sufficient evidence to justify a charge of treason against Ameer Khan and Hashmadad there is little chance that its course with reference to the remaining prisoners will be interfered with by orders from home."

KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 11TH JANUARY.

THIS quiet little station has been in some commotion since Monday, owing to an attempt made by the magistrate, Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, to illegally arrest a respectable Parsee, because the Parsee refused to open and read in his presence a letter received by the Post Office to his address, and which was illegally detained at first in the Post Office and then by the magistrate. The arrest of course was not effected, and the Parsee, Mr. Dhunjeeshaw, has brought the conduct of the magistrate to the notice of Government, reserving to himself the right of adopting proceedings against him and the postal authorities in the criminal and civil courts.

According to the statement of a post office peon, who, after being on bail for the last ten days, was yesterday committed to jail by the Station Magistrate, suspicion fell on the Deputy Postmaster of Nowanugger, Mr. Dhunjeeshaw's brother, in connection with a clubbed letter offence. It is said that the Inspecting Postmaster has preferred a charge against him before the Station Magistrate.

The Station Magistrate has taken upon himself to conduct the preliminary enquiry, which he ought not in justice and fairness to have done, but should have transferred it to some other magistrate.

I believe the depositions of several parties who are to be called as witnesses have been taken in the absence of the accused, which of itself must vitiate them legally. The case should be removed from him and placed in the hands of an experienced European magistrate.

Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, is absent from the station, and is therefore not in a position to form a correct idea of the conduct of his assistant, but it is to be hoped he will on return give the matter a calm and dispassionate consideration.

Since writing the above I hear that the magistrate compelled Mr. Dhunjeeshaw to open the letter (the bone of contention), under pain of imprisonment, but there was nothing found in it to incriminate him or his brother.

I shall furnish you with particulars of to-day's proceedings in the magistrate's court by to-morrow's post.

BOMBAY.

BROKERS' HALL.—The brokers of Bombay have rented a hall, from Friday last, near the Oriental Bank.

OAT ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a prow, which was filled with earth, came in collision with a boat which was returning from Elephanta, and sunk. The men in the prow were fortunately brought on shore safely.

THE LATE RAJAH OF KOLAPORE.—We understand that last week jewellery, of the value of about Rs. 22,000, came from England for H. H. the (late) Rajah of Kolapore. When the deceased Rajah left England for Bombay he ordered the jewellery.

GIVING A FALSE DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Tyabbhoy Issubjee, a Borah, was charged with giving a wrong description of certain goods in his charge, and brought by him to the Boree Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company for transmission by rail to Khundwa, with intent to defraud the company. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 50.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT CALCUTTA from London per s.s. City of Brussels:—

Major and Mrs. Carr, 26th Regiment; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Thompson, 109th Regiment; Captain and Mrs. Turner, 12th Regiment; Captain White, 17th Regiment; Captain Fisher, 4th Hussars; Assistant-Surgeon Watsaff, Lieutenant Shepherd, 109th Regiment; Lieutenant Bames, 41st Regiment; Lieutenant Bertie, 17th Regiment; Cornet Futhell, 4th Hussars; Paymaster and Mrs. Wahab, 21st Regiment; and Mrs. Elder.

THE PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB perform this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, for native families, the well-received drama of Roostum and Burjore. After this representation gymnastic and acrobatic exercises will be performed; and the entertainment will conclude with a display of amusing dissolving views. The management for the preservation of order and protection of ladies has been entrusted to respectable gentlemen. No gentleman without a lady will be admitted.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 589; of these 350 Hindoos, of whom 232 were males; 24 Musulmans, 16 being males; 201 Parsees, 78 being males; 8 Christians, 5 being males; and 6 of other castes, of whom 3 were males. With regard to ages, there were 150 under ten years of age, 90 under twenty, 255 between twenty and forty, 74 between forty and sixty, and 20 upwards of sixty. Out of the 589 patients treated, 289 were cured, 212 absented, and 51 are remaining under treatment.

THE shooting case came on for hearing before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, yesterday, the accused being a European named Murray. Six witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and the case has been adjourned till to-day, when the further hearing will be resumed.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 14.

To replenish the impoverished exchequer of Goa, the Government have devised, among other means, that of selling a number of the ancient ecclesiastica edifices that abound there. Two archiepiscopal palaces were put up to auction the other day; there were no bidders for one of them, the other fetched Rs. 700.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

A LEGAL OPINION WANTED.—The law recognizes certain cases in which stolen goods may be recovered from those to whom they have been transferred. But what about the case in which a man accumulates money by peculations, and when charged with it divides the biggest half of his unlawful gains among the lawyers, that they may help him to keep the smaller half?—*Bombay Guardian.*

On the recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Supreme Government has sanctioned the appointment of a Parsee priest to administer oaths in the local courts at Surat, until the services of a clerk of the Mahed sect of the Parsees can be secured for the work. While acceding to the above recommendation, the Government of India is said to have enquired whether Act V. of 1840 should not be extended to all other races in India, as it applies now to Hindoos and Mahomedans.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 13.

SPORT ON THE GHAUTS.—Two young gentlemen belonging to the Civil Service, who only arrived a few months ago from England, have been out on a shooting expedition during the holidays, along the line of Ghauts, at a short distance from Kurruckwasla, accompanied by a young gentleman connected with the P. W. Department. When in pursuit of a bear they came upon a fine tiger, which they soon despatched with their rifles. The skin they have brought to Poona as a trophy. We congratulate them on their speedy initiation into the mysteries of Indian shikarring.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 13.

SHARMAN BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

J. D. SHARMAN, who was committed last week by Dr. Fraser, full-power magistrate of Poona, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on various charges in connection with the P. W. D. case, was brought to Bombay in custody on Thursday, and taken to the County Jail.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s ss. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Blair, and two infants.
For Brindisi—Major Hogg, and Mr. Munro.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th Jan., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 15th Jan., 11 A.M.; via Turkey, 14th Jan., 10-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 14th Jan., 10-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th Jan., 10.40 P.M.; America via Turkey, 14th Jan., 6-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

MR. SPILLER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THERE was a good attendance at the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday night. As on the previous evenings the entertainment gave great satisfaction. Mr. Spiller's skating we have already described. We need only repeat that to form a notion how pleasing an entertainment it makes one has to see it. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson as the "Snapping Turtles" kept the audience merry for more than half an hour. Mrs. Richardson sings very pleasingly but it was hard of his "gallery" to insist on a repetition of "Il Bacio" when it was clear that the singer was already, in fact, overtasked. Mr. Spiller takes his farewell to-morrow night.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP FUTTAY SHAH ALLUM, 812 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Aden and Jedda with a general cargo and three hundred and seventy-one pilgrims.

THE SHIP FORFARSHIRE, 1,238 tons, Captain H. C. Cleaver, arrived on the 14th instant from Cardiff with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes and Co.

THE s.s. MARTABAN, Captain C. Heasman, arrived on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Chalmers, Miss Leckie, and ninety deck passengers.

THE SHIP SALADIN, 782 tons, Captain J. Ranken, will sail to-day for London with a cargo of 500 bales of cotton, 3534 qrs. of linseed, 64 cwts. of horns, 41½ cwts. of mother-o'-pearl shells, 4,115 cwts. of galls, 3,240 cwts. olibanum, 48½ cwts. of teeth, 2,250 cwts. of wet dates, 303 cwts. of sursee seed, 177¿ cwts. of coiryarn, and 1,224 cwts. gum, &c. &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15TH JAN., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 13th Jan., 1-2 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 43 hours 38 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 14th Jan., 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 19 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 14th Jan., 7-34 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 23 hours 51 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 14th Jan., 10-50 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 7 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th Jan. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	5 16	0 1
"	Calcutta	6 57	0 24
"	Madras	5 5 38	0 12
"	Galle	76 28	14 48

THE BHENDY BAZAAR GAMBLERS.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

THE gang of men captured in the house said to be a gaming establishment in Bhendy Bazaar, and at the capture of whom two others met their death, were tried before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court on Wednesday last. Mr. McCulloch, Dr. Dallas and Mr. Skipsey appeared for the defence, but all the prisoners were convicted of having been found in a common gaming house, gaming with dice and money. Two were sentenced to pay Rs. 100 each, or, in default, to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month in the County Jail, and the rest to be imprisoned with hard labour in the County Jail for one month without the alternative of a fine. The moneys and instruments of gaming found on the floor of the room were confiscated and the rest returned to the respective owners. On Friday last, however, on the application of Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Justice Green ordered a rule *nisi* to be served on Mr. Nana Morojee calling upon him to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue for the removal of the proceedings in the case into the High Court. The argument took place on Saturday, when Mr. Ferguson appeared in support of the conviction, and held that the warrant had been good and that the evidence was sufficient. Mr. McCulloch, on the other hand, held that the warrant was illegal, as it was signed by Mr. Edginton instead of Mr. Souter, and that there should have been no conviction, as the men were not "found," but only seen gambling, and as they were not arrested on the premises. His Lordship deferred judgment until this morning.

GRADING IN THE MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE grading of the officers of the Military Finance Department will, it is believed, be based, in the first instance, upon the rates of staff pay enjoyed, with such after-modifications of staff as will have the effect of reducing the several offices of the three presidencies to six grades only:—

First Grade	2,000 Controllers.
Second do.	1,000 Military Accountants.
Third do.	800 Examiners.
Fourth do.	600 Pay Masters.
Fifth do.	300 Deputy Masters.
Sixth do.	200 Assistants.

The object of this grading is to permit of the employment of officers, according to special capacity, at the will of the head of the department; an admirable idea if industry and ability are paid as well as recognised. It would, however, appear to be the idea of the Controller-General of Military Finance that the officer should carry with him the staff of his grade, neither more nor less, whether employed in a higher or lower grade. This we hold to be a mistake, as offering a premium on mediocrity. We have only to suppose an assistant in the Military Finance Department employed upon the duties of Controller, in the receipt of Rs. 200 a month, and the Controller discharging those of an assistant in consideration of receiving Rs. 2,000, to realise an absurd, but, nevertheless, exact illustration of the practical consequences of the plan. But we very much prefer to believe that no such impracticability has emanated from the clear head of General Broome. —*Englishman*, Jan. 13.

THE LATEST EXAMPLE OF "DEVELOPMENT."

(*Englishman*, Jan. 12.)

THERE is no longer, we believe, any doubt that the tong-talked-of Department of Agriculture and Commerce will shortly be established. The propositions submitted by the Government of India last year have been approved in principle by the Secretary of State; and a detailed scheme, which a committee of all the Secretaries to the Government of India is now preparing, will, we believe, be sent home for sanction in the course of a few weeks. The scheme in question will probably, however, be of a very different character to anything the public have anticipated. In the first place, one of its essential conditions will be rigid economy. The establishment of the new department is to be effected without any increase of expenditure; and it follows, as a necessary result of this restriction, that if any special establishment is entertained, it must be at the expense of equivalent reductions elsewhere. As each of the existing departments will have to transfer a portion of its work to the new bureau, it will be possible to effect such reductions without giving rise to any undue pressure.

Among the subjects which may be expected to constitute the special care of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are all questions connected with the settlement of the land revenue; the administration of the proposed Land Improvement Act; agricultural statistics; measures connected with irrigation and protection against famine: improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle; protection against cattle diseases; care of forests and fisheries; improvement of cotton, rhea, and other fibres, and of cereals; questions of commercial taxation; foreign and inland customs; statistics of trade; the development of the mineral resources of the country; opium cultivation, and the like. The first change the new scheme will involve will therefore be a redistribution of the work of existing departments.

INDIAN ITEMS.

COLONEL BABBAGE, Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwalla, will leave on furlough to England in the course of this month, and will be succeeded by Mr. Wood from Oude. Why is it that an outsider is brought in to aggravate the grumbling of the Punjab junior civilians, already irritated by the slow promotion in this province?—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A FIRST CLASS CIVILIAN.—For the first time since the retirement of Mr. H. D. Phillips there now appears at the head of the Civil Service list, corrected up to the end of last year, the name of one civilian (Mr. C. W. Reade) "of the class of 35 years standing." The number of covenanted civilians on the strength of the Madras establishment on 31st ultimo was 171, of whom 91 are "competition-wallahs."—*Madras Mail.*

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW CHORD LINE.—We hear that a serious accident happened at the Seetarampore station, on the new Chord line, on the 6th instant, to the train from Barrakur. It appears that the engine-driver had not previously worked on the Chord line, and was therefore unaware of the fact that the level falls the whole way to Seetarampore, or that the siding into which the Barrakur train runs ended in a nullah, over which the bridge for the main line passes at a right angle to the siding. When nearing the Seetarampore station, the breaks were put on as usual, but were not strong enough to stop the train, and the result was that the deadheads at the end of the siding were carried away, and the engine, tender, and one or two coal waggons, went down into the nullah, a depth of about twenty-five feet. Fortunately the engine buried itself deep in the sand at the bottom of the nullah, and afforded a resistance which prevented the remaining carriages of the train from falling over, as there were numerous third-class passengers in the train. The native fireman was killed on the spot, and the European driver and fireman were both seriously injured and scalded, and were taken to Ranegungee for medical treatment in the mail train, which arrived shortly after the accident. It is also reported that there was another accident on the line, on the 7th or 8th, and that Mr. Cleworth, of the East Indian Railway, had a very narrow escape, but we have not as yet heard the particulars.—*Englishman*, Jan. 12.

TIGERS AT OOTY.—The shikaree world has been in a terrible state of excitement for the last week or two. Tigers, and rumours of tigers, have created immense sensation in the station. Colonel Christie and his men are earning reputation at the tigers' mouth. We are informed that a party went out on Sunday last to a spot adjoining the Governor's shola, tracked a tiger, and after a little search came across him. The party formed line and got as near the beast as they safely could. Col. Christie fired and hit the animal in some part of the body but not fatally, for after receiving the wound the beast retired to the jungle and was discovered shortly after by two of the shikarees who went after him, lying among some dense brushwood bleeding and panting from the effects of Colonel Christie's shot. One of the shikarees, we are told, took aim, but before he could fire, the infuriated beast sprang at him, grasped the gun which he shattered to pieces, and then flew at the other shikaree, caught him on the shoulder and inflicted severe injuries. The poor man was found by his companions all but dead from fright and pain; that he escaped with life must have been owing to the enfeebled state of the animal. The unfortunate shikaree was carried to the hospital with wounds so deep and deadly that if they do not prove fatal, he is likely to carry the scars to his grave. Colonel Hadfield and his sons we, believe, were asked to join the party, but Colonel Hadfield belongs to the old school, honors and obeys not only the spirit, but the very letter of the fourth commandment. Colonel Hadfield decidedly refused, and strictly forbade his sons to join the party. —*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Jan. 10.

A TENDER COMPOSITION.

BY A COMPOSITOR.

(*Fun.*)

BEAR, oh, bear my words afar,
Bear them to my bosom's *.
All my love unto her tell,
Love without a ||.
Say that I my heart will school
To obey her gentle ——
Say my life is out of joint,
Should she me so disap*,
As to feel disapprobation
Of my humble !.
Beg her not, though they be rash,
These fondhopes of mine to ——
Did her speak in accents bland,
And bestow on me her ☞.
Why should she refuse such graces
To a lover's fond em { } ?

Fly, oh, fly, and be no lagger,
Or I'll spoed thee with a †.
Say I feel no longer cheery,
Am most wretched, heart-si ?,
Say my heart with scorned affection
Will be severed, by bi §,
Till I learn that she has wrote
Some kind answer to my (see below).

NOTE.—* star, || parallel, † obelisk or rule, · point, ! admiration, — dash, ☞ hand, { } braces, ? query, § section.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Oberland Mail*, Dec. 23.)

MR. BRIGHT has retired from the Ministry, though testifying his concurrence in the foreign and domestic policy of the Administration. Rumours point to several official changes in filling the vacant post at the Board of Trade.

The Queen has extended her clemency to the Fenian prisoners; they are to be discharged on condition that they quit the United Kingdom and do not return.

Christmas Day falling on Sunday, Monday next will be generally observed as a holiday.

The Queen and Royal Family have gone to Osborne to spend Christmas.

The farmers of England are associating to send seed-corn to the distressed provinces of France.

British defences and the insecurity of London are still much talked of, and Earl Russell has not allowed the opportunity to pass without recording what, in his judgment, should be done.

The appointed deputies tendered the Imperial Crown of Germany to King William, at Versailles, on Dec. 18.

The bombardment of Paris appears to be again seriously contemplated. Unsuccessful sorties from Paris were made on December 20, and on the 21st from Notre Dame d'Oé.

A rumoured insurrection in Paris is denied.

Hostilities on the Loire continued on December 17 and 18.

There is nothing of greater importance from Bordeaux, the seat of Government in France, than that a Commission of Inquiry is forthwith to meet to investigate the surrender of Strasburg and Metz.

The morning of Sunday, though effective, has occasioned the Germans considerable loss.

Luxemburg and the Treaty of 1868 appears to be no longer an anxiety.

The Eclipse Expedition to Sicily has been nearly brought to grief by the Psyche running on a rock. The partial eclipse of the sun was witnessed in London on the 22nd.

Some important decisions have been given in the liquidation of the Albert and Amalgamated Insurance Companies. The resuscitation scheme has been approved at meetings which have been held.

After an interruption of nine years the Channel Islands are placed again in telegraphic communication with London.

Father Hyacinthe has lectured to a crowded audience in London for the French Peasantry Relief Fund.

Mr. Pownall has recovered damages from the two Misses Pownall, for libel in alleging that Mrs. Pownall had poisoned her husband.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Viscountess Arbuthnott; Lady Selsey; Hon. H. D. Ward; Mr. Kirk, M.P.; Rear-Admiral R. Yorke; Col. P. Dundas; Col. H. F. Strange, C.B.; Major J. Daniell; Capt. A. L. Coussmaker, late 3rd and 35th Regts.; and Dr. G. R. Jenkins, late of Japan.

THE MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL.

A TELEGRAM from Bordonnecchia, through Mr. Reuter's office, states that the boring of the Mount Cenis tunnel has been completed for a distance of 12,216 mètres. Only five mètres more now remain to be pierced.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

THE following letter has been sent by Mr. Gladstone to Sir William Carroll, late Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose name was the first of those attached to a numerously signed petition presented to the Prime Minister by Mr. M'Carthy Downing, M.P.:—

"Downing-street, Dec. 15, 1870.

"Gentlemen,—I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered the case of the convicts now undergoing their sentences for treason and treason-felony; and that they have recommended to the Crown the exercise towards them of the Royal clemency, so far as it is compatible with the assured maintenance of tranquility and order in the country. They will, therefore, be discharged upon the condition of not remaining in, nor returning to, the United Kingdom.

"These prisoners were most justly condemned for participation, either secretly or by open violence, in a conspiracy which, if in any degree successful, would have filled Ireland with misery and bloodshed; and the same principles of justice which dictated their sentences would amply sanction the prolongation of their imprisonment if the public security demanded it.

"It is this last question, therefore, which has formed the subject of careful examination by Her Majesty's Government, and they have been able to come to the conclusion that, under the existing circumstances of the country, the release of the prisoners, guarded by the condition which I have stated, will be perfectly compatible with the paramount interests of public safety, and, being so, will tend to strengthen the cause of peace and loyalty in Ireland.

"There happily appears to be a concurrence of circumstances favourable to such an exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy.

"Ireland is at present remarkably prosperous, and generally free from turbulence or disorder.

"Its quiet condition shows a more marked improvement upon that which prevailed a year ago. Since that time Parliament has again proved, as it had done in the previous Session, its readiness to confront the most difficult questions of Irish legislation with a view to sincere reforms and effectual remedies, while it has not failed to maintain the authority of the law by conferring special and necessary powers upon the Irish Government.

"These things have swelled the numbers and strengthened the hands of that great body of men of all parties and creeds representing the property, intelligence, and religion of Ireland which is on the side of order and loyalty, while they have weakened the powers of disaffection and revolution. The earnest desire of Her Majesty's Ministers is to act in all things so as to favour the advance of this healing process, and it is because they believe that the release of the convicts now suffering under sentences of imprisonment for treason and treason-felony will assist in this work that they have arrived at their present decision.

"That decision, they are well aware, is in accordance with strong opinions and compassionate feelings very widely prevalent in Ireland, but happily not displaying themselves in any popular agitation or any turbulent demands, such as would render compliance inconsistent with the due authority of Government, or afford to the evil-disposed an excuse, of which there cannot now be a shadow, to misrepresent an act which is one of pure clemency on the part of the Queen.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, yours very faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

A QURIOUS CASE CONCERNING A RETIRED INDIAN OFFICER.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DEC. 21.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius in London, before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL and a Special Jury.)

POWNALL V. POWNALL.

There were two actions of this name, one against Miss Sarah and the other against Miss Martha Pownall, sisters of the late Lieut.-Colonel Pownall, to recover damages for libel and slander. The circumstances were of a very peculiar character.

Sir J. Karslake, Mr. Philbrick, and Mr. Straight appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. H. T. Hunt, for the defendants.

Sir J. Karslake, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff, Mrs. Emma Pownall, was the widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Pownall. In 1866 she was living with her mother, at Stoke Newington, and there made the acquaintance of the Colonel, who more than once proposed to her, and they were married, after the lapse of about nine months, on the 27th of August, 1867, at West Hackney Church. The Colonel had lived with his two sisters, but on his marriage he went to reside with the plaintiff and her mother. He had been for many years in the Indian army, and during the Mutiny he was for some time in imminent danger. The scenes through which he had passed and the effects of the climate combined to render him an invalid, and he retired upon half-pay, which was about £480 a year. The plaintiff was about fifteen or twenty years younger than the Colonel, and his sisters did not like the marriage. The married couple, however, lived happily. In July, 1868, they went to Ramsgate, and about that time he began to suffer from a disease of the throat. The medical man at Ramsgate did not seem quite to understand what was the matter; and the Colonel returned to Stoke Newington, and was attended by his own medical man, Mr. Forman. Afterwards Sir William Fergusson, Mr. Paget, and Mr. Hilton were called in, and they pronounced the disease to be aneurism of the carotid artery. An operation was spoken of, but it was thought so dangerous that the doctors said that it must be left to the Colonel to determine, and he declined to undergo it. The swelling gradually but very largely increased, and the danger was that that by bursting it should cause instant death. Inquiries were made throughout like an affectionate and attentive wife, and the Colonel's sisters had full opportunity of seeing how he was treated and cared for. Miss Sarah, however, nearly six months before his death, told Mr. Forman that the plaintiff was slowly poisoning her husband. The slander was still circulated, and for a time it caused trouble and suspicion in the mind of the Colonel himself; but this wore off, and he became perfectly satisfied. Miss Sarah whispered suspicions against the nurse, and she was sent away; and Mrs. Spores, and afterwards another nurse, supplied her place. The plaintiff herself was so anxious to employ Scott Dyson's advice that she wished to have Mr. Syme up from Edinburgh; but her advisers thought that this would be a useless expense, and therefore the proposition was not carried out. The Colonel got gradually worse, until, in August, 1869, he died, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery. The slanders, however, were still circulated, and a detective was employed by the defendants to watch the plaintiff. On the 17th May, 1870, the defendants wrote to Dr. Lankester, the coroner, the following letter:—

Sir—Having a suspicion that my brother Thomas Pownall died from the effects of poison administered to him by his wife, we hereby request that the body may be exhumed and an inquest held upon it.—We are, Sir, MARTHA AND SARAH POWNALL.

They sent another letter to Grindlay and Co., army agents, who had managed the Colonel's affairs. It was in these terms:—

10, Vittoria-place, Stoke Newington.

Sir—We enclose you a copy of the paper which was sent by my sister and myself to the coroner's office, 23, Great Marlborough-street, last Monday. The case is being investigated, but we thought you were a party who ought to be communicated with on the subject.—We are, Sir, yours, &c.

MARTHA POWNALL.
SARAH POWNALL.

The next thing was a kind of circular, which was in a feigned handwriting, and which was distributed to a number of persons. The following was a copy of it:—

To affectionate wives, alias poisoners, aristocratic families, &c. Post mortems performed without disfiguring the body. Brain and heart carefully avoided. The strictest secrecy observed. Their own undertakers employed, and credit given. Apply, either personally or by letter, to Mrs. Pownall the principal, 6, Myddelton-place, Stoke Newington-road; Dr. E. B. For

keep watch over them all night. Remonstrance was useless. The Etappen Commandant was not present when the parole of the English gentlemen was given and guaranteed by Captain Hozier, and he had refused to accept it, at least practically.

When morning came and the horses were being harnessed to our carriage, Captain Hozier and I agreed that we should not desert the others, as their freedom had not been given, until we had at any rate made another effort for their release. The sentry followed us downstairs to the dining room, stood at the door, and watched us as we prepared to leave the house on foot in order to call at the Commandant's office. At the archway leading out into the street was a sentry with fixed bayonet. "Back! no one goes out here." The man from the house was behind us, another ran up from the yard, all armed with rifles, and on their muzzles that triangular piece of steel which has now so little to do in battle, but in the use of which each nation under the sun thinks itself irresistible. It was as irresistible on this occasion as the stolidity of the soldiers' brains. "*Niemand darf fort.*" They would neither let us out nor go any one of them to the Etappen Commandant, nor let any servant of the house go. After a considerable time a cavalry soldier, who happened to be in the yard, undertook to carry the message that the English officers who had been allowed to go free were detained by some mistake, and that they begged any officer of the department to come over. No answer reached us. Presently Captain Hozier wrote in German to the Commandant and sent the letter. No answer. It became too late to start for Orleans, and besides the affair was looking serious. Not a doubt rested on our papers, yet we were prisoners.

Time wore on and officers poured in to the late German breakfast. Captain Hozier wrote again, enclosing telegrams for certain high personages in the German armies, with the request that they might be forwarded. An officer at the table undertook their delivery, and an answer came that they could not be forwarded. Once more Captain Hozier sent them, with the renewed request that they might be transmitted, as they could not be considered private telegrams on account of his official position. No answer. We had taken counsel together throughout and, having found that my servant, sent upstairs, was detained there, we determined, come what might, not to lose our communications with the outer world. So long as we remained in the dining room we could always find some officer to undertake the conveyance of a letter to the Commandant, and by patient persistence we should either come in contact with one of the officers with whom we had made arrangements the night before, or they would be deprived of their evening smoke and gossip, for the dining room of the hotel is the favourite sanctuary for lounging and talking in. It would not make an agreeable bedroom, but there we would stay a week if necessary, and try whether German or English *sangfroid* would carry the day.

Nor was the company without its attractions. The officers and soldiers, most of them Bavarians, were amusing in their curiosity. Occasionally, and most when a new comer had lately taken his place, heads were put together, and while a group whispered, casting stealthy glances towards the English officer—a prisoner yet wearing his sword—a dead hush fell upon the guests round the crowded table. It was pleasant to see the sympathetic kindness with which we were served by the hostess and her maidens. Vastly amusing was it to watch the amorous subalterns striving to put a few words of the foreign language together in hopes to win favour with the sturdy little damsels waiting upon them. Amusing also to study the air of dignified but hardly benevolent neutrality borne by the girls towards their guests and masters.

Most amusing of all, though painful also, was a sight suggestive of strange scenes which must occur in out-of-the-way inns and lonely houses. A big, burly Prussian, whose shoulder-strap showed that he belonged to the 90th Regiment of Infantry, seated himself at the end of the table. His brow was heavy, his countenance dull, but with an expression that might swiftly turn into ferosity. He had no whiskers, a thin light beard and moustache. Captain Hozier and I were struck by his appearance, and were regarding him closely, when we turned and looked at each other. He had just taken a spoon from the table and put it in the breast of his coat—probably in a pocket. Before long a second spoon followed, and as it went I heard the clink of metal. Beside him was a tall, puffy man in spectacles. They called for their bill—just a large one—and paid. I listened carefully—not a word was said about the spoons. In a few minutes the massive man of the 90th asked for "*deux couverts.*" He had already eaten, drunk, and paid. The landlady, not understanding why he could want them, attended to the other guests. Once more he called for "*deux couverts,*" and they were brought by the surprised little woman. I guessed what was wanted—more! He ordered no food, but wrote a letter, his puffy companion doing the same. While writing, one of the spoons peeped out from his breast. The letters were finished and handed over to a comrade who collected them. Now for another spoon. I determined to watch his right elbow and working quickly there. Something was being slowly *felt out* from beneath the heavy right arm, which may have been used more worthily against Frenchmen in the field than now against a French woman in her house. I turned away for a while, and then looked suddenly again. The arm was removed from the table, the right hand was just falling from the breast of his coat. But the spoon was still there. Have we misjudged him? Possibly; but no, the fork was gone! We began to talk rather openly, and with our eyes fixed upon him. Stolid as he was he soon got up and left the room, carrying with him the metal—not silver—which he had taken. Should any one be inclined to try this feat he should sit at the end of a long table so as to be alone, with no one on his flank. If the description given here should lead to the discovery and conviction of this man, the Prussian service will lose nothing in him. To the honour of the army be it said, his type is a rare one.

Dinner time came—6 o'clock; but no Commandant, Adjutant, or pleasant Hussar officer. We began to fear that our blockade of the table would fail. An indignant written message was conveyed to us from above by the little maiden, begging us not to dine at the table with our forameters. We meant to play out the game, and remained. Besides, the Bavarian officers at the table had nothing to do with our arrest. At various times in the day we had discovered by the plaintive appeals of captive Frenchmen that no one entering the hotel, even for a glass of wine, could leave it without permission. Mr. Wombwell, of the Irish ambulance, came in at one moment of the day and went out again safely, we suppose, with a message hurriedly given just to state our case.

Dinner over, Captain Hozier wrote another letter; he had written to General Walker during the day, and he now wrote directly to the Crown Prince, under cover to the Etappen Commandant. It had been despatched through the kindness of an officer, and the covering letter spoke strongly of the position in which we found ourselves. Half an hour had elapsed when the officer of the 6th Hussars, who had taken part in the affair of the previous night, came in at the door. We entered at once into conversation, and he said he thought we were [illegible] through the sentries, to the Etappen Commandant. [illegible] with effusion. He [illegible] it was all a mistake [illegible] delayed us for [illegible] most interesting period of the [illegible] the indignity of exposing [illegible] officers to the critical condemnation [illegible] him to the [illegible] he pleaded [illegible] over-work and mistakes of sentries, and promised that we should go on where we liked, while the others should be forwarded to Versailles, where they were going originally. All's well that ends well, but it can hardly be supposed that the messages and telegrams forwarded during our captivity will bear no fruit, and it is for this reason that it is so necessary to tell the story as it occurred, and while the memory of its details is still fresh.

Though Captain Hozier was able to obtain free communication among the prisoners—a boon denied before—they are still prisoners in spite of ambulance cards, passes, and every other invention to make travelling safe. In spite of Captain Hozier's offer to guarantee their remaining until some decision could be come to, and in spite of our release, the sound of the sentinel's foot is at this moment to be heard moving on the boarded passage, and the spectacle of English officers as prisoners is now, 2 o'clock in the morning, as plain for those who may happen to be up in the house as it was at noon yesterday.

I have only to add that all the Englishmen concerned in this transaction are perfectly satisfied with Captain Hozier's exertions in their behalf, and there can be no doubt that any irritability or want of pertinacity on his part might have led to very serious embarrassments. The quiet persistence of an English gentleman was the one thing needed and not found wanting.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 18, 9 P.M.

ALL is quiet here. There is no firing audible from the forts, and the general opinion seems to be that we shall not have a sortie on a grand scale for some days yet. The tone of the Prussians in Versailles has greatly changed during the last three weeks. They now talk about Paris not falling till the beginning of February, and they fairly admit that their calculations about the stock of provisions was utterly wrong. They have become very bitter against the French during the last month on account of what they call their useless resistance. "It is so stupid of the French to fight when they are beaten; why do they not do like the Austrians in '66, and sign a treaty of peace at once?" In vain one urges that it is just possible that the determined resistance of the French may be the means of obtaining them better terms in the end. Of course the annoyance of the Germans and its constant expression really show that they are most seriously embarrassed by the apparent intention of the French to fight on so long as they have a man or a musket left. The troops, so far as I have seen since my return from Orleans, are in good enough health, and the most serious augers say when the "grand chichte," as they irreverently call the greatest campaign of the century, is likely to come to an end. Of course the men will fight on as well as ever; of that no one who knows them can doubt; indeed, I think they fight now, if I may so say, more "viciously" than ever, hoping to so crush their enemies as to have the peace they long for ardently at no distant date. In one of your recent numbers there is a complaint that the war correspondents at Versailles were given to write much more about the condition of the troops within Paris than of those who besiege it. In order to clear myself, at all events, of the suspicion of hiding anything about the condition of the German troops in the lines, I propose to start in a day or two on a tour round Paris, and promise to give you "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," as to the food, shelter, and clothing of the beleaguering army. As to the *bivouacking's park*, that is a delicate subject, which, as well as that of batteries, the prudent correspondent does well to avoid, unless he is anxious to go to the Belgian frontier under the same sort of "escort" as accompanied Captain Fraser and your correspondent from Etampesto Versailles last week, viz.: four dragoons with loaded carbines. Bombardment is still talked of as possible, and on the way from Etampes I noticed long trains of heavy ammunition coming from the direction of Lagny. As to food in Versailles, there appears to be plenty, and shortly after the occupation of Rouen even such a luxury as fresh sea-fish was to be obtained at the principal hotels. The hearts of the princelings who haunt the Hotel des Reservoirs have also been greatly comforted by the arrival of fresh supplies of champagne from Rheims and Epernay. Previously the stock had got very low, and a curious sort of wine was given of which the only thing one could affirm with certainty (except that it was execrable) was that it never came from the vineyards of Champagne. Cigars, woollen goods, mackintoshes, and the like, are to be bought at prices which, although higher than in peace time, are not much to be complained of, the difficulties of transport being borne in mind. Vegetables and mushrooms are singularly plentiful, the Paris market for these articles being cut off.

ST. GERMAIN, Dec. 19, 8 A.M.

Since the last three weeks the French have evidently been very hard at work strengthening Mont Valerien. New works have arisen on all sides of what is considered the key of Paris; on all sides are new outworks, and one would imagine that the place was now practically impregnable, except to the enemy which will probably conquer in the end—famine. The gunners in Valerien have been amusing themselves by trying to shell St. Germain, and the General commanding the division here pointed out the spot where the last bomb pitched shell had fallen, just on the Paris side of the river, close to a tree called "L'arbre de Sully," from Henry IV.'s great Minister being said to have frequented its shade, near the bridge from Le Vésinet to St. Germain. Although this spot is not more than 100 yards from the Pavillon de Henri IV., the St. Germainois have no cause to fear, as the town is some 200 feet above the river. Besides, it is said that in order to obtain this range the French were obliged to elevate their guns so much that one cut a somersault when fired, and sent a 110-pounder shell in the centre of Paris. *Ben trovato* this story, but certainly *non vero*, as a shell would have left the muzzle long before a big gun could turn over. The General here says that he doubts greatly whether the French have, as many German officers believe, one or more wires from Paris which are hid from the public and the Prussians.

But that there is constant communication between Paris and St. Germain the General said he thought was almost certain, in spite of all his endeavours to prevent it. He had seen from the hotel window a few days ago—three days ago—three men in blouses, whom he felt certain would have been far more at home in uniforms. Before he could get down to have them arrested they had disappeared. It can hardly be doubtful that the French have constant communication with Paris if one reflects how easily the Prussians obtain the latest Paris papers at the outposts. The *Figaro* costs about a pound of bacon. That is to say, a Frenchman leaves a late number of that paper at a given spot in the debateable land between the outposts. Then when a Prussian patrol passes, the sergeant in charge puts the *Figaro* into one pocket and pulls the coveted morsel of bacon from another. This, it is needless to say, is soon replaced by another paper. All is quiet here today. The weather cold and dry.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 23.

A RECONNAISSANCE FROM PARIS

THE *Daily News*' correspondent with the Saxons at Margency writes on the 19th:—

"Yesterday morning, shortly after I had finished my letter of that date, there occurred in this neighbourhood a very interesting episode. A little after eleven o'clock two gun-boats came out with a rush from behind Fort La Briche. One followed the other, they steamed rapidly down the Seine, puffing out vigorously brown jets of smoke. They never fired, although with the glass one could make out the gunners standing by the long gun in the bow of each, but held on their steady way making for Epinay. Presently there opened fire on them our batteries on the slope in the front of Montmorency, and as they got in, those on Mont d'Orgemont chimed in. The shells splashed into the water and burst on the banks, but still the gallant little craft held on their way. When opposite Epinay there was a stoppage, and it seemed that a landing was contemplated from the vessels, but if so the fire from Mont d'Orgemont was too keen to make the undertaking practicable. The boats, probably out of bravado, fired a round or two at a necessarily high elevation toward Mont d'Orgemont, and after a seemingly irresolute movement or two, took their rapid course backward as they came. There were troops on board the gunboats, but only a comparative handful on both; however, amidships there stood a group apart who seemed to be officers, and it is pleasured, no doubt correctly, that the expedition was a reconnaissance to spy out the condition of the land in the direction of Epinay, which, it will be remembered, was the scene of one of the many sorties of the 30th of November. If this was the case, the reconnoiterers could hardly have found grounds for much encouragement, towards another attempt for the positions have been materially strengthened since the date of the last attempt, and French troops would now find it very difficult to occupy Epinay by a *coup de main*."

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTILLERY.

THE new 12-pounder field guns of the French produce, it is said, a very different effect from the wretched little four-pounders with which the war began, and which have caused it to be said, with much truth, that the French began the war almost without artillery, so superior in that respect was their better-prepared opponent. The mitrailleurs seem now to be better managed than they were at first. The plan now—at least it has been so on the Loire—is to fire at a range from which the bullets reach the enemy scattered over a long line. It is the opinion of some experienced officers, however, that a rather shorter range would have a more telling moral effect—such a distance as would send all the bullets within some forty feet, making a complete gap to that extent in the line of troops fired at. Probably both plans might be advantageously resorted to, according to circumstances.

It is observed that one effect of the long range of the Chassepot is that in a moment a vast expanse of plain which one has just traversed as confidently and as safely as if it were Hyde Park may become on such occasions a trap for bullets. Aimed at objects upon its edge, they fly past them to unknown distances, and the casualties which thus occur form a large proportion of the losses in recent battles. General von Treskow in a few days had three horses killed under him, and General von Manteuffel two. One result of this uncertain flying of Chassepot bullets is that it makes it almost impossible for the ambulances to look for the wounded until the battle is over. Without meaning mischief to them, the enemy's bullets come whizzing over the plains strewed with dead and dying long after the fury of the combat has rolled to some other quarter, and the wounded are left without the attendance which they would have received were it possible to approach them with greater safety. Unhappily, the deaths in this corps are not always unintentional. During the contest for Fréteval, while a member of the Hamburg ambulance was in a room in the village dressing the wounds of the men who were brought in from the field, a rifle was put in through the window, and he was shot while engaged in his work of mercy.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 23.

THE EFFECT OF WAR ON CHARACTER.

DR. RUSSELL notes some effects on character produced by this war—on individual as well as national character:—

"What think you, he asks, of a Prince—a Christian gentleman—the administrator of a great charity—an officer of State, who, being asked as to the means of communicating with the wounded officers of the enemy's army who might be in his hospitals, said, "I know nothing about them. They give us quite trouble enough as it is. I wish they were all dead!" Well! Those is a British officer who has stated he heard this Christian prince use these words, and it was a British officer who repeated them to me. And a German gentleman, speaking of some things he had witnessed, declared he could not have believed, had he not seen with his own eyes, that Germans could be so violent, so unscrupulous, and so dishonest. He spoke but of common soldiers, of acts of plunder and wrong on their part; it would be monstrously unjust to affix the stigma to a large part of the army. But in the politics of the conquering race the taint will be apt to spread. Germans, for instance, see nothing but what is natural and right in the annexation of Luxemburg. And in a short time they may conceive it to be of the very highest equity and morality to seize on Holland. For the thought is ventilated and the words are on men's lips. And who are we who have Gibraltar and Malta and the Isles of the Sea, they will ask, that we pretend to see in such a natural and wholesome addition of sea coast any wrong doing? If the Dutch do not like it, so much the worse for them."

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE ON A FRENCH OFFICIAL.

THE trial is now taking place before the Court of Assizes of the Dordogne of the alleged murderers of M. de Moneys on the 16th of August. The indictment sets forth that the deceased, who was one of the adjoints to the Mayor of Beaussac, arrived at Hautefaye, a village in the department of the Dordogne. It was fair day, and numbers of persons were assembled on the market-place. A great tumult arose. He approached the place and inquired the cause. The answer was that his cousin, M. de Maillard, had cried, "Down with Napoleon! Vive la République!" "It is impossible," cried M. de Moneys, taking the part of his cousin, whom he had not seen for more than a month. "Come with me," said the man of whom he had made his inquiry, "and I will prove it to you." He jumped off the road into an adjoining field, followed by M. de Moneys, and addressed the crowd there collected. "Let those who heard M. de Maillard cry 'Vive la République! Down with Napoleon!' raise their hands." More than twenty hands were held up, and at the same moment a crowd of persons rushed upon M. de Moneys and attacked him without cause or warning. He received atrocious treatment at the hands of the roughs of the neighbourhood, all the while crying "Vive l'Empereur," in the hope of disarming their malice. The mayor shut his doors against him, or he could easily have been saved, and the priest, who had at first produced a revolver for the unfortunate man's protection, became so alarmed that he at length declared he had had no intention to use his weapon, distributed wine to some fifty fellows who had forced their way into his court, and drank with them himself to the health of the Emperor. At last came the dénouement:—

"They dragged him from place to place, varying his tortures with fiendish ingenuity, and all the while the wretched mayor followed the murderers, girt with his tricoloured scarf, but afraid efficaciously to interpose. Finally, they made a heap of firewood, branches, and straw, and lay him upon it. He was no longer able to speak or cry out, but he was sensible, and breathed heavily. They piled wood upon him, brought matches, and made two little children light these and set fire to the pile. The mayor was there looking on. Before the fagots were lighted, two of the torturers jumped upon those which had been laid upon the victim and stamped and danced upon them. "He must have seen himself burn for nearly a quarter of an hour," said one of the witnesses. When all was over, some of the murderers stirred the embers and ashes with their sticks, and drew out a charred object that looked like the burned trunk of a tree with the remains of two branches reddened by the fire. It was the corpse of the unfortunate and innocent M. de Moneys. 'There are no more laws,' said one of savages, as he stood watching the fire, to a bystander who had expressed horror at the murder; 'one can kill a nobleman now like a fly or a fowl.'"

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

La Liberté says the floating population of Bordeaux is daily increasing. It is estimated that already 40,000 persons have arrived in Bordeaux with the Government.

Garibaldi's old wound in the foot does not prevent him from riding; he was on horseback for twelve consecutive hours on the occasion of the attack upon Dijon.

From Bordeaux the Mobilized Nationals continue to depart 2,000 or 3,000 a day. They may be seen daily marching off to the railway, most of them apparently in good spirits enough, some of them even merry, but this, it is suspected, from other stimulus than mere patriotism.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* has published, without remark, a letter alleged to have been written by an English resident at Bordeaux, who gives it as his opinion that Count Bismarck, on the conclusion of peace, will endeavour to stipulate for the repudiation of the recent French loan contracted in England.

The health of the German troops before Paris is said to be exceptionally good. Typhus fever has nearly disappeared, and one hardly ever now hears of dysentery. Rheumatism and bronchitis still send men to the lazarettes, but in no great numbers, and a large proportion of the cases recover and return to duty after a few days' lie-by.

A mobilised National Guard, named Lasserre, belonging to a wealthy printer's family, was missing from parade the other day when his company was ordered to march to the Army of the Loire. In the course of the day the house in which he lived, No. 7, Rue Carpentyre, was mobbed, and the defaulter being discovered was dragged forth and compelled, all unwillingly, to proceed on the road to glory.

Every day, a correspondent says, there arrive at Nantes convois of pretended wounded from the French front, who in reality have nothing the matter with them except fright. The abuse is now so notorious that on the arrival of every convoi the new comers are examined, and those found to have nothing the matter with them are sent back to their respective regiments with the briefest possible delay.

Do not, says the *Times*' correspondent at Versailles, believe any statements respecting immediate bombardment, and, it would add, any respecting immediate surrender. There is certainly last week 45,000 eatable horses left in Paris. Up to the time the English attachés left there was milk for their tea and coffee. The United States, Belgian, Dutch, and Swedish representatives remained, and I am not sure but there were others. The orders to the British naval and military attachés were conveyed by pigeon from Lord Lyons.

We are told that not less than 120,000 rifles have been exported from this country to French ports recently. The Customs officials have, it is said, received instructions not to stop transit provided there is no attempt at concealment. It is only in the event of a fictitious description that they are liable to seizure. The manufacture of warlike *matériel* is also going on with the utmost rapidity. So great is the demand for ammunition that a number of persons have entered into it to trade at Birmingham who have no licence.—*Globe*, Dec. 23.

La Liberté announces that Count Chandordy has sent a diplomatic despatch to the Cabinet of the Hague, declaring that France and civilised men of all countries have learnt with horror and indignation that the four French prisoners who had escaped from Germany, and reached Dutch territory, were surrendered by the Dutch authorities into German territory, where they were shot. Count Chandordy in strong terms recalls to the Cabinet of the Hague the principles of the right of people, and that law of superior justice which everywhere protects courage in misfortune, and gives it a claim to inviolable hospitality amongst civilised people and in all regularly constituted States.

The German governor of Alsace has issued a decree empowering courts-martial to inflict the following punishments:—For enlisting or procuring enlistments in military service against the army, 20 years' hard labour and a fine of £1,500; if under aggravating circumstances, imprisonment without hard labour and £150 fine. For defaming the King of Prussia or any of the allied German princes, not less than two months' imprisonment, or "internment" in a fortress for any term not exceeding five years. For obstructing any official or soldier in the execution of his duty, two or five years' imprisonment for active, and a fine of £30 or a year's imprisonment for passive obstruction.

At Argenteuil there has been no cessation of the crackling fire from the Parisians across the river, but it is almost wholly musketry fire. The place is full of interest. It is a town of some size and it is full of people. The shops are open and the citizens, men, women, and children, are for ever in the streets, gossipping with apparent cheerfulness and unconcern. Over their heads is the constant singing of the Chassepôt bullet, which they mind no more than they would the singing of a bird. When a shell comes they run into the houses, only to emerge when it has burst and find out what damage it has done. The people stand in the streets, the restaurants bring in their tables, and sell poultry, butter, and cheese there with as much unconcern as if the French batteries and Prussian soldiers were miles away.

The correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Versailles says:—A council of war has been held, to which the "scientific" officers—the Engineers and Artillery—holding General rank were summoned. This is significant, I think, of active operations against Paris. The Paris papers mentioned in my last acquaint us with the dissolution of Ducrot's First Corps d'Armee, and complain that ammunition is failing, and that the new guns—issued from the private foundries—are very bad, and not to be relied upon. The *Journel Officiel* uses, in one of its articles, the remarkable phrase "si nous devenons coeles," which has not yet been ventured upon by any inspired organ of the Government. The armies acting up on a plan of combined operations against Chanzy and Bourbaki will probably be reinforced by an Army Corps to be detached from the forces investing Paris. I am assured that it can very well be spared, so enormously have the artificial defences of our lines been strengthened within the last fortnight.

Count Bismarck has addressed a circular to the North German representatives at foreign Courts, dated the 14th inst., in which he draws attention to the frequent escapes of French officers from captivity by breaking their word of honour. This proceeding, it is added, has acquired a special importance from the fact that the French Government sanctions this violation of faith by giving appointments to those who escape, and that the French army does not refuse to receive in its ranks men who have broken their pledged word. By this course the French Government and all the officers serving under it assume a share of responsibility in this breach of parole. The German Governments have now to consider whether the customary alleviations of captivity shall henceforth be accorded to the French officers who have been taken prisoners, and also what amount of confidence they can have in conventions unattended by material guarantees which may in future have to be concluded with French commanders or with the French Government.

THE GERMAN LEVIES.

A BERLIN correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes that the last draft on the Landwehr has naturally come home in a painful and unexpected degree to many families who flattered themselves that they were free. Middle-aged men who have long since given up all idea of soldiering have been summoned to serve, and their belongings naturally do not approve of the arrangement. There are between three and four hundred thousand French prisoners in Germany; more are made every day, and these unwilling, unwelcome guests have to be watched lest they abuse their hospitality. For this purpose chiefly the older Landwehr men are used; but even home service stops trade, and there is consequently considerable dissatisfaction at the protraction of the war.

FOOD IN PARIS.

THE *Journal Officiel* publishes the following from Paris:—

"The Government of National Defence informs the inhabitants of Paris that bread will not be served out in rations. Assuredly, if privation were necessary, Paris would not hesitate, for the capital is ready to make sacrifices for honour and for the country; but the supplies laid up in Paris will spare that necessity. The quantity of bread sold by the bakers will not be diminished. There will be a difference in the quality. Brown bread will be sold; its quality will be precisely the same for all consumers—no exception whatever will be tolerated. Meat is not scarce; it will be daily distributed in the municipal shambles without any reduction whatever on the quantities actually allowed. Bread and meat, the basis of alimentation, are ensured; therefore the situation is satisfactory. One could say, after three months of siege, that that result is due to the wisdom and to the patriotism of the population, as much resigned to privations as heroic in face of dangers. We swore, says the Government, that nothing would be wanted to save the country. We shall succeed by our calmness and our vigilance. General Vinoy has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour."

THE LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.

ROYAL HEADQUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Dec. 22.—In yesterday's sortie from Paris more than 1,000 unwounded prisoners fell into our hands. The positions which were not attacked were, during the sorties, continually shelled as usual, but as hitherto without considerable damage being done. Three hundred and fifty grenades fell on the 6th Army Corps alone, but the loss resulting therefrom was only one man wounded.

To-day two brigades of the enemy advanced against the left wing of the Saxons, but their efforts were foiled by the fire of the Wurtemberg batteries.

STATE OF THE CAPITAL.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22.—The balloon Lavoisier, sent by the Government from Paris to-day at 2 A.M., descended at Beaufort. The aeronaut reports that he left Paris in excellent condition. The military operations against the Prussians had been recommenced on the previous morning by an artillery engagement, which was favourable to the French. The Villa Evrard and the Maison Blanche were taken by General Vinoy. General Ducrot engaged the enemy in front of Drancy.

CENTRAL FRANCE.

TOURS, Dec. 22.—The enemy has not yet appeared in the town. Last night the Prussians evacuated their positions in front of Monnaie. Other Prussian forces in this district have fallen back upon Château Renault, Beaufort, and the Loir.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

HAVRE, Dec. 21.—Vague rumours are current here that a severe battle has been fought by the united armies of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles against General Chanzy, that the latter has suffered a defeat, and is falling back on Cherbourg. No confirmation of these reports has been received.

About 60,000 troops are now here, and every possible measure is being taken to increase their efficiency for immediate active operations. Yesterday a soldier was shot in the presence of 3,000 troops and the populace for desertion; five others are expected to be shot to-day for the same offence. The Commandant is determined to enforce the strictest discipline.

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 21.—A large number of troops splendidly equipped and well armed are here. 10,000 left yesterday as an advanced guard to take up a position in the field. Arms, equipments, and everything necessary are coming in rapidly, and drilled men are being added almost hourly to this new army.

HONFLEUR, Dec. 22.—No material change has occurred in the position of affairs in this locality, but a large number of troops are here, and also at Fort l'Evesque.

The Government has issued orders for the street blockade of Honfleur, similar to that in force at Dioppe and Rouen.

LILLE, Dec. 22 (Afternoon).—The report of General Faidherbe having engaged the enemy yesterday was premature, but the army of General Manteuffel has arrived near Amiens. The Prussian headquarters are in that city, and it is thought probable that a battle is now being fought.

RUMOURS FROM BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23.—The *Etoile Belge* of to-day reproduces a paragraph of the *Progres d'Ardennes*, according to which Prince Napoleon had visited General Changarnier and made certain propositions to him, which was, however, rejected.

A lighted balloon passed over Brussels on Wednesday evening. Three persons were distinguished in the car.

Twenty-two French prisoners have again lately escaped from Antwerp.

PROCLAMATION OF M. GAMBETTA.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 20.—The Minister of the Interior has sent the following proclamation to the prefects:—

Information which the Government has received from Paris enables it to deny in the most categorical manner the rumours which have been propagated by certain journals of disorder in the streets of the capital and their violent repression. The only unfortunate facts which could be signalled are the breaches of military discipline, which are, however, exceptional and very limited, and which have resulted in the dissolution of two battalions of the National Guard, namely, those of Belleville, and the 147th battalion of volunteers. M. Flourens has been sent before a court-martial for actions unconnected with politics, namely, for the usurpation of military rank. A certain number of the Belleville volunteers have also been arrested for desertion in the presence of the enemy. Neither the occasion of these particular occurrences nor any other circumstances has produced any symptoms of civil discord; but the union of spirit and patriotism, on the contrary, continues to rise."

EARL GRANVILLE ON THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—In his answer to Count Bismarck's circular relative to the violation of neutrality by the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Lord Granville expresses his regret that the Grand Ducal Government should have given cause for the reclamations made by the Government of the North-German Confederation. However, Earl Granville adds that before coming to a decided opinion upon the matter he must await the expression of the views of the other Governments interested, and especially the justification of the Government of Luxemburg. The tone of the English despatch is friendly and conciliatory; the English Government entertains the hope that Germany does not propose to renounce formally the Treaty of 1867, and that in any case she will be prepared to take part in deliberations in view of arriving at a pacific solution before taking any further steps.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

("TIMES" TELEGRAM.)

PESTH, Dec. 22, 11 A.M.—Prince Charles of Roumania has had presented in Vienna, London, Berlin, Bordeaux, and Florence an exposé, in which he represents the position of Roumania, as fixed by the Treaty of Paris, to be untenable, and calls the attention of the Powers to that circumstance.

The communication is not addressed officially to the Governments, but is in the form of a memorial to the Sovereigns.

PRUSSIA AND THE PAPACY.

("MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" TELEGRAM.)

VERSAILLES, Wednesday.—Pius the Ninth may have yet his home within the realm of the new German Kaiser. His Grace the Archbishop of Posen was more fortunate during his visit at Versailles than has been supposed. He has communicated to the Pope that the King of Prussia is disposed to favourably regard the request which his Eminence has preferred, which was known or surmised at the time to arise out of the possibility of the abandonment of Rome by the Holy Father.

The King has invited the Pope to reside in the capital of Rhenish Prussia; but, in case a more retired dwelling-place should be preferable, Fulda, with its venerable episcopal palace, is placed at his disposal.

The *Civilian* states that the reorganization of the pattern and sample posts is under the consideration of the postal authorities, and that early in the year very extensive alterations in the existing state of affairs will be made, greatly to the advantage of the public.

It is a matter of general remark (says the Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall*) that, upon the whole, Ireland is in a much more quiet state than has been customary at this period of the year. Trade, however, is dull, and considerable complaint is being made in the large towns.

The *Lancet* has been informed that some strong evidence has been brought forward before the Royal Commission on the Contagious Diseases Acts, showing the excellent effect of the working of those Acts, in certain districts, in diminishing the number, by reform and otherwise, of young girls pursuing dissolute lives.

The following obituary notice appears in the *West Briton* (Truro) of the 15th Dec.:—"At Polsceath, St. Minver, on the 7th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Henry Treverton, aged seventy-five years. She was intelligent, industrious, frugal, and was never seen out of temper."

THE LATE MR. JOHN RITCHIE.—The *Scotsman* records the death, at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, of Mr. John Ritchie, the last of the originators of that paper, and its commercial head for 40 years. Mr. Ritchie was born at Kirkcaldy on the 3d of February, 1778, so that he had nearly completed his 93d year. Up to within a few days of his death, he could clearly and firmly discuss the chances of the war in France, the general aspect of foreign complications, or the home incidents and measures of the day. Mr. Ritchie was a man of great natural sagacity, and of altogether unusual vigour of mind and character, ripened and mellowed by long and keen observation of men and things. Hospitality was with him an instinct; he exercised it freely and cordially to the end of his days, expanding the circle of guests as his opportunities and means enabled him. The especially, among the goods that should accompany old age, he enjoyed—to a degree that must be rare in such lengthened years as he attained—the society and esteem of troops of friends.—*Times*, Dec. 23.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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